

ABOUT RAILROADS.

Another installment of the Report of the Kansas Board of Railroad Commissioners.
TOKIO, Kan., Dec. 21.—The second installment of the sixth annual report of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners has just been issued. It describes the condition of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, gives the history of the recent strike on the Santa Fe and makes several recommendations.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas was leased to the Missouri Pacific December 1, 1883, for ninety-nine years. The terms of the lease required the surplus of the earnings over and above operating expenses and taxes, to be turned over to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company. The lease was terminated last October by the appointment of a receiver. The system, including main line and branches, embraces 1,412 miles, 254 of which are operated by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company, the Indian Territory and Texas. Regarding the cause of the insolvency of the road, the Commissioners say: "These will be found chiefly in its freight traffic reports. Its freight rates have declined more rapidly than the tariff has increased. During the past four years, with the exception of the year ended June 30, 1887, the gross earnings have greatly diminished, notwithstanding its traffic has slightly increased. The total freight tonnage for 1887 was 2,149,464; in 1888 it amounted to 2,279,611—an increase of 6 per cent. The rate per ton mile in 1884 was 1.31 cents. In 1888 it was 1.01 cent—a reduction of 23 per cent. This reduction affected the earnings to the extent of \$802,707.57. If the tariff rate of 1884 had been charged upon the tonnage of 1888 the receipts would have been increased by \$225,941.19, and the property would have been preserved in a solvent condition. Instead, the excess of expense and charges over earnings amounted to \$1,494,578.08."

Under the head of "Recommendations," the board refers to the discrepancy between the railroad and the actual business originating in Kansas at a disadvantage compared with like business originating outside the State, and recommends that power be conferred upon the Board to require the adoption of joint tariffs whenever the actual business of the State is at a disadvantage compared with like business originating outside the State, and to equalize the conditions of business. January 1 a change will be made on the line of the Santa Fe south of La Junta, the 240 miles between La Junta and Wallace, including branches, being then known as the New Mexico division, and the line between Wallace and El Paso and Silver City being known as the Rio Grande division, with H. A. Mudge as superintendent. This division will comprise 430 miles.

THE BLIZZARD IN QUEBEC.

Considerable suffering and loss of life. The storm off Nova Scotia. MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—Reports from the blizzard which began Sunday and continued yesterday, are coming in. The most serious consequences were reported from Lower Quebec and the back villages out of the line of railway travel. The entire summer has been very dry for farmers, and the crops were so meagre that much distress was felt. It only needed such a storm as that of the past few days to cause the most widespread distress.

In the small villages back of Quebec and below that city many persons are suffering this early in the winter for lack of necessities of life. The farmers are killing off their live stock, and those who have no stock to kill sent a piteous appeal to Cardinal Taschereau and Premier Mercier for relief.

Three men, Johnson, Dickson and Oakes, started across Lake Ontario on the American side for Iroquois Sunday in a small boat. Tuesday afternoon the boat was found bottom up in the ice. The bodies have not been recovered.

Ernest Wright and Macdonald tried to cross the ice at McDonald's Point, Tuesday. They were caught in the drifts and frozen to death.

The storm along Nova Scotia and Cape Breton coast was unprecedented. The ship Golden Rule, from Glasgow for Montreal, ran ashore on the island of St. Pierre Miquelon off the southern coast of Newfoundland on Monday night and was totally wrecked. Her crew, except the steward, who was drowned, managed to escape to the shore, where they were found yesterday morning exhausted and badly frozen.

The schooner, N. Wright, bound through the straits of Canso, was cut in two by the ice. Her master floated ashore on an ice cake. The crew were rescued with difficulty. Several of the men were more or less frost-bitten.

Local Option Inoperative.
MACON, Ga., Dec. 20.—In the circuit court here yesterday, in the case of the State against Fred March, charging him with selling beer in Macon, in violation of the Local Option law, the defendant's attorneys, Colonel Williams, Captain Gattis and Judge Hess, filed a demurrer to the State's evidence, on the ground that the records of the City Council, at their meeting when the returns were canvassed of the adoption of the law over one year ago, were irregular. Judge Andrew Elliott sustained the demurrer and instructed the jury to acquit the defendant. The Council records were entirely irregular and did not show the facts as they took place. The defendant's attorneys say the State can not take an appeal in the case, and unless the Council records can be amended, which is not probable, the Local Option law in Macon, which took effect in January last, will be inoperative.

New Postmasters.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Postmasters appointed in Kansas yesterday were: Charles Rockley, Bloom, Fort County; A. F. Lee, Conners Station, Wyandotte County; W. J. Smith, Elm City, Labette County; W. J. Smith, Jewell County; Missouri: John W. Fitch, Bradleville, Taney County; Charles W. Padon, Ergo, Newton County; Thomas J. Kelly, Knoxville, Ray County; Mrs. Sarah E. Bollinger, Marble Hill, Bollinger County.

Rock Island Dividend.
NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The reports that had been current for some time in regard to the reduction of the Rock Island dividend proved correct to-day, when it was learned that only one per cent. would be paid to the stockholders for the present quarter. The stock had been considered one of the safest investment securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, but its earning capacity had been seriously impaired by the paralleling and extensions of rival lines. The road has paid 7 per cent. and over for ten years previous to the present year and in 1887 paid a scrip dividend of 100 per cent. The last dividend paid was 1 1/2 per cent. for the quarter of September 30.

Suit Against the Maxwell Grant.
DENVER, Col., Dec. 21.—There was filed yesterday in the office of the clerk of the district court of the United States for the district of Colorado a bill in chancery in the case of the Inter-State Land Company vs. the Maxwell Land Grant Company. It involves the largest amount of real estate that has ever been in litigation in the Denver courts, which fact of itself gives to the case unusual interest. Besides the fact that the most important principles of international law and treaty stipulations are involved in the case, there is also an entire new phase of Mexican land grant law presented for the consideration of the court.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

A Representative Convention Held at Baxter Springs, Kan.—Resolutions Adopted.
BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan., Dec. 19.—The Indian Territorial convention met in the city hall yesterday and passed a set of strong resolutions favoring the immediate opening of the entire Indian Territory to settlement, the allotment of land in severalty to Indians. Good delegations were present from many of the principal cities of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, and a liberal representation from many of the Indian tribes. Governor T. T. Crittenden, of Missouri, was elected permanent chairman, and C. W. Daniels, of Baxter Springs, secretary. It was generally conceded that this convention brought out more of the influential men of the country and more brains than any meeting that has been held on this subject.

An interesting and important feature of the convention and one that must have weight with the country at large, was the attendance and outspoken sentiments of the Indians themselves. Quite a number of chiefs and influential men of the various tribes came to the convention, and in the allotment of lands, of the individual responsibilities of citizenship and the protection of the general Government. They evidently wish to have an opportunity to compete with the white race, and many of them are tired of their present mode of life and dependence upon the Government.

Chief John Early, of the Ottawa Nation; Thomas Richardson, of the Miami Nation; and William Leblond, of the Peoria Nation, made stirring speeches in endorsing the measures advanced by the convention.

Judging from the remarks and general conversation, there is a strong undertone throughout nearly all the tribes of the Territory favoring a change in the present Indian policy and abolishing the tribal system.

Ex-Governor Crittenden delivered an eloquent address, and was followed by Judge Emery, of Lawrence, Kan.; Hon. L. L. Bridges, of Sedalia; Colonel Ben T. Duval, of Fort Smith; L. E. Irwin, of Kansas City, and others. The sentiment of the convention was in favor of giving the Indians all their land, if necessary, but to divide them in severalty, make them citizens of the United States, and to make of the Indian Territory one of the prosperous States of the Union.

The resolutions as agreed on by the committee were then read and adopted without debate and immediately afterward the convention adjourned and the delegates traveling by special trains at once repaired to their cars and took their departure.

The coming winter is very lengthy. It consists of a memorial to Congress in which the declaration is made: "The people of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory in convention assembled at Baxter Springs, Kan., do hereby declare that the following resolutions are hereby adopted: 'We realize that the time has come when a change of policy is imperatively demanded in Indian affairs, believing that a further postponement will be at the risk of incurring disorder and bloodshed, and that the reach of moderate remedies. We know that the Territory is fast becoming a hotbed of disturbance, of lawlessness, of idleness and vice, a refuge for criminals and fugitives from justice, thereby endangering the lives and property of citizens residing in the Territory. It is a large expense to the Government, a burden to the people of the entire country, a menace to the good order of the surrounding States, an impediment to commerce and a disgrace to our civilization and Nation. We maintain that the highest obligation of a Government is to a conquered and helpless people, penned in a tract of country every boundary of which touches aggressive and highly organized civilization of a wholly antagonistic character is to teach them the arts by which they alone can endure and to infuse into them the spirit of self-reliance and industry which underlies all civilization and all permanent prosperity. The Indian Territory lies in the center of Southwestern civilization, an obstacle to trade, development and an injury to every State which borders upon it. The continuity of commerce is broken; the progress of business organization toward Mexico is blocked; Kansas is separated from Texas and Texas from the Gulf of Mexico. That the Indians as individuals would be vastly benefited by organizing the Territory under a systematic government, no one who is practically informed will deny. Money obtained from the sale of their surplus lands would make them a richer people, per capita, than those of any State in the Union. Their individual land holdings in severalty would be guaranteed to them and with the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship they would rapidly and peacefully assimilate into the benefits of independence, industry, culture and prosperity.'"

The resolutions emphasize and amplify the above declaration; urge that Congressional action be taken at once; that the Indians be clothed with the right of citizenship; that all legislation looking to the settlement of the Territory or any part of it shall provide that the lands shall be secured to actual and permanent settlers, giving preference in every case to those at the time occupying the lands for homes; that the Indians be allowed to become merely subjects of speculation and traffic; and conclude: "Being as we are in favor of opening up in the entire Indian Territory and No-Man's-Land to settlement subject to the conditions that the Indians occupy the soil, we favor as a means to that end the passage of the bills pending in Congress to open parts of the said Territory and we urge our representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to the passage of the proposed bills."

Perkins for Speaker.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The latest addition to the list of candidates for the Speakership of the next House is Representative Perkins, of Kansas. His boom has been really grown to considerable proportions.

History of the Stanley Expedition.
LOAN, Dec. 18.—The Foreign Office has made public a series of dispatches giving the history of the Emin relief expedition. These dispatches, which are dated from September 23, 1886, to May, 1887, show that England from the first had no doubt of the success of the expedition, and never officially recognized the expedition. Of the £10,000 promised by the Egyptian Government the Emin relief committee received £8,400, and that amount was given only on the condition that it should be repaid out of the proceeds of the sale of ivory in Emin's possession. It is noteworthy that the most gloomy advices received from Stanley were dispatches from Wadai at the end of July, 1887.

John Jones Acquitted.
NEVADA, Dec. 18.—The case of the State of Missouri vs. John Jones, defendant, and being charged with murder, terminated last night, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty. The case has created a great deal of interest in account of the mystery surrounding the murder. Jones was charged with the murder of an unknown man, supposed to have been Eugene Raye, whose dead body was found near the residence of John Jones, father of the defendant, on April 18, 1887, with two bullet holes in his head. Circumstances pointed to John Jones, and he was afterwards arrested in the Indian Territory and brought here for trial.

STANLEY HEARD FROM.

The Great Explorer Probably Safe—A Message Received.
LOAN, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from Zanzibar, dated December 18, states that Stanley, August 28, have been delivered here by Tipoo Tib's men. They state that a letter was received at Stanley Falls from Henry M. Stanley on August 28. Stanley was then at Bonyala on the Arumini, where he had arrived on August 17. He had left Emin Pasha, eighty-two days before in perfect health and provided with plenty of food. Stanley had returned to Bonyala for the loads of stores in charge of his rear-guard, and intended to leave ten days later to rejoin Emin. He reported all the whites in the expedition as healthy, and said the expedition wanted nothing.

The West African Telegraph Company has received the following dispatch from B. J. Thomas dated Friday 2 p. m. Stanley, just received at Stanley Falls. M. Stanley, with Emin Pasha, has arrived on the Arumini. The news is reliable. Further details will follow.

PARLIAMENTARY AGENT.
In the House of Commons Mr. Goschen, acting Government leader, read the telegram from the West African Telegraph Company from B. J. Thomas reporting the arrival of Stanley and Emin on the Arumini, and stated that the Government had not received any direct official news confirming this report.

In the Stanley Falls advices it is stated that Stanley wrote that Emin was in possession of vast stores of ivory and many oxen and that he had abundance of food. Stanley intended to leave Bonyala at the end of August.

A dispatch to the Times from Zanzibar says: "Tipoo Tib's messengers came by way of Tugah, Ujiji and Unyamwezi, with letters from Stanley dated to August 28. They confirm the other accounts that Stanley left Emin with Casati and both were perfectly well. The messengers will return direct to Tipoo Tib."

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS.

Members of the House Not Sorry Over the Christmas Vacation.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—House adjourned yesterday for the Christmas holidays and without a vain regret on either side of the chamber. Some hours were spent in debate upon the Nicaragua Canal bill, and that measure was advanced far enough to get out of the hands of the committee of the whole and into the hands of the committee of the whole and into the hands of the committee of the whole.

A careful investigation failed to find the perpetrator of the crime, but they discovered that one of the horses had disappeared. A hunt for the negro woman was inaugurated but no word of her capture has been received. The affair has created intense excitement in the neighborhood and every effort possible will be made to effect an arrest.

WAR IN HAYTI.

Cape Hayti Bombed by Legitimate War Vessels With Terrible Effect.
NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Captain Kelly of the steamer Saginaw, which arrived yesterday, reports that the city of Hayti, the capital of Hayti, is still in the harbor of Port au Prince when the Saginaw sailed.

Passengers by the Saginaw report that on the morning of December 8 four of Legitimate's men of war—the Desalines, B. R. Toussaint, L'Ouverture and one other—bombed Cape Hayti. They dropped anchor four or five miles off the shore, lying broadside on the town, and poured a steady fire of shells upon the city. The shells did not make any of their warlike intentions. The foreign consuls in the city sent a petition to the commander of the fleet asking time to get out of the city and they were given thirty-six hours to evacuate the town.

Despite the warning they refused to leave the city and the bombardment continued. Operations were begun at this early hour because a favoring tide enabled the four vessels to lay broadside to the town. The Toussaint fired the first shot, which struck the city in the air and buried itself in the sand on the beach just in front of the frail houses of the poorer natives. The other vessels followed suit and fired wildly. In a few minutes, however, the shots began to tear through the houses and demolish the structures. The huts succumbed easily, but the stone buildings in the central and more elevated portion of the town were not so easily destroyed, the heavy walls resisting the fire for several hours.

Despite the warning they refused to leave the city and the bombardment continued. Operations were begun at this early hour because a favoring tide enabled the four vessels to lay broadside to the town. The Toussaint fired the first shot, which struck the city in the air and buried itself in the sand on the beach just in front of the frail houses of the poorer natives. The other vessels followed suit and fired wildly. In a few minutes, however, the shots began to tear through the houses and demolish the structures. The huts succumbed easily, but the stone buildings in the central and more elevated portion of the town were not so easily destroyed, the heavy walls resisting the fire for several hours.

Despite the warning they refused to leave the city and the bombardment continued. Operations were begun at this early hour because a favoring tide enabled the four vessels to lay broadside to the town. The Toussaint fired the first shot, which struck the city in the air and buried itself in the sand on the beach just in front of the frail houses of the poorer natives. The other vessels followed suit and fired wildly. In a few minutes, however, the shots began to tear through the houses and demolish the structures. The huts succumbed easily, but the stone buildings in the central and more elevated portion of the town were not so easily destroyed, the heavy walls resisting the fire for several hours.

Despite the warning they refused to leave the city and the bombardment continued. Operations were begun at this early hour because a favoring tide enabled the four vessels to lay broadside to the town. The Toussaint fired the first shot, which struck the city in the air and buried itself in the sand on the beach just in front of the frail houses of the poorer natives. The other vessels followed suit and fired wildly. In a few minutes, however, the shots began to tear through the houses and demolish the structures. The huts succumbed easily, but the stone buildings in the central and more elevated portion of the town were not so easily destroyed, the heavy walls resisting the fire for several hours.

Despite the warning they refused to leave the city and the bombardment continued. Operations were begun at this early hour because a favoring tide enabled the four vessels to lay broadside to the town. The Toussaint fired the first shot, which struck the city in the air and buried itself in the sand on the beach just in front of the frail houses of the poorer natives. The other vessels followed suit and fired wildly. In a few minutes, however, the shots began to tear through the houses and demolish the structures. The huts succumbed easily, but the stone buildings in the central and more elevated portion of the town were not so easily destroyed, the heavy walls resisting the fire for several hours.

Despite the warning they refused to leave the city and the bombardment continued. Operations were begun at this early hour because a favoring tide enabled the four vessels to lay broadside to the town. The Toussaint fired the first shot, which struck the city in the air and buried itself in the sand on the beach just in front of the frail houses of the poorer natives. The other vessels followed suit and fired wildly. In a few minutes, however, the shots began to tear through the houses and demolish the structures. The huts succumbed easily, but the stone buildings in the central and more elevated portion of the town were not so easily destroyed, the heavy walls resisting the fire for several hours.

HOODOO HORROR.

A Sensational and Blood-Curdling Story From Kingman County, Kan.—Horrible Tragedy.
WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 18.—Several weeks ago an old negro servant of Eugene Bartlett, a wealthy cattleman of Kingman County, who was known as "good old Rebecca," so George W. Beatty, a well-to-do farmer living near Buxton, that county, reported her death, and suggested the idea that she was bewitched by Jennie Bartlett, who was about twenty years old. While gradually showing an increased dislike for the lady she kept on with her work, but Saturday in the presence of the family she told them that she was being hoodooed by her and she would have to quit it or there would be trouble. This created considerable excitement, but the old woman watched her opportunity for breaking the spell.

Monday evening early all the family except Jennie went to bed. Shortly after their departure Robert Donnelly, a young man who lives at Buxton, called to see Jennie, as he had been his custom for some time, and remained until about nine o'clock, when Rebecca appeared and stated that there was a very sick horse at the barn and she wanted him to go up to Buxton for some medicine. He left in response to the request.

As soon as the young man was out of the house the servant caught the young lady, and tying a rope around her hands swung her up to a joint with her feet about two feet from the floor. This done she stripped her of her clothes and covered her body with paint and then tar. In a short time she had placed a kettle filled with kindling wood under her and after putting a large amount of oil on it applied a match.

While the flames were curling around the poor girl's feet and limbs Donnelly reappeared, and he saw her in the predicament. Before reaching the house he saw a bright light shining through a window and heard frantic screams. He supposed some one had caught fire from an exploded lamp and hastened to the door. The front entrance was locked, and going to a window he saw the horrible sight of his wife. For a moment he scarcely knew what to do, but finally rushed back to the door and broke it open. Then he removed the kettle, cut the rope and carried her to a rest place. For a few minutes she lay unconscious, but soon recovered sufficiently to tell the story of her fiendish treatment. Her feet and lower limbs were burned into a crisp and a few minutes later death relieved her of the agonies.

Young Donnelly looked about the house for a few minutes for the assaulting party and not being able to find her, hastened back to town with the startling news. Over twenty men were soon on the road to Bartlett house to investigate the matter.

A careful investigation failed to find the perpetrator of the crime, but they discovered that one of the horses had disappeared. A hunt for the negro woman was inaugurated but no word of her capture has been received. The affair has created intense excitement in the neighborhood and every effort possible will be made to effect an arrest.

FARM NOTES.

A pear-grower of North Carolina claims to have cured blight in pear trees by cutting away the diseased outside bark until the healthy inner bark is reached. It is not always the largest turkey that sells for the best price. In many cases, if good condition, a medium-sized young turkey will bring the best price per pound. The winter is the proper time to procure the necessary garden seeds for the spring. If delayed until the planting season opens the seeds may not reach you in time owing to the demand. This is also an excellent time for securing the seeds and selecting only the best.

One object to be gained by using only well-rotted and fine manure in the garden is that there is less danger of weeds being introduced through the seed. Clean cultivation is an important item, and soiling the ground through the manure should always be avoided.

The winter is a good time to haul out and apply manure in the orchard. If the orchard is not seeded down the soil should be plowed thoroughly before applying. If well seeded down the better plan is to have the manure thoroughly rotted and fine and then scatter it over the ground as evenly as possible over the surface.

Do not leave the corn shocked in the field. Get it to the barn and huck it out. Every day that it is exposed injures both the grain and the fodder. This fact is well known to all farmers, yet there is always a portion of the corn left out in the field and the rains beat down the shocks and sometimes render the whole unit for anything but the manure heap.

One acre of a farm devoted to garden crops will provide a large variety. It is important to have the soil in condition and have it rich. Sow it in the fall and spread plenty of fine manure (not litter) on it, and then plow it again early in the spring. By this method the worms and grubs will be destroyed and the frost will pulverize the soil. The manure will also be rendered more soluble, while the ground will be better adapted for the early crops.

Fruit trees should not be planted too close together. The apple tree demands a rich, moist soil and plenty of room. If these conditions are furnished, it assumes large proportions and gives immense crops. It is not better than the apple tree, producing fifty bushels of healthy fruit, than fifty trees with fifty bushels of wormy, knotty, gnarly specimens, fit only for pigs and thieves' vagrants. In the latter instance the soil is taxed to produce the wood of fifty trees instead of five.

Many will this year plant nuts in the spots in which they wish the trees to grow, and it is not a determined question whether any work done on the farm during the season will ultimately pay better. There are many spots on the farm, otherwise idle, and unproductive, that might be made to pay their share of the rent, and there are thousands of fence corners that ought to be utilized to the same end. The nuts always sell for a good price, and the wood of nut-bearing trees will by and by be worth as much as the farm is to-day if spaces are all utilized.—Rural World.

Notes.

Love and Forgery.
DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 18.—Luther Blood, a country boy, twenty years of age, living at Humboldt, wanted to marry a pretty school mistress. She was willing, but Blood had not the means, and forged the name of Taylor & Thorpe to a \$200 note, which he negotiated with George Hanna, a banker at Livermore. The girl was not quite ready and Blood lived in the neighborhood, awaiting her pleasure until the forgery became known, when a warrant was issued for his arrest. The marshal of Goldfield was dispatched to Eagle Grove, where he found Blood, but from the latter's assurance that he was about to return to Goldfield, did not take him into custody. The forged bill is now at large.

Race Troubles.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 18.—Yesterday at Blacksville, (white) shot Tyler (colored), who had armed himself with a double-barreled shotgun, and fired at Dewitt in revenge for Dewitt having assisted a colored man with whom Tyler had a quarrel. The girl was not quite ready and Blood lived in the neighborhood, awaiting her pleasure until the forgery became known, when a warrant was issued for his arrest. The marshal of Goldfield was dispatched to Eagle Grove, where he found Blood, but from the latter's assurance that he was about to return to Goldfield, did not take him into custody. The forged bill is now at large.

STOCK ITEMS.

The best way to ventilate the stables is to leave the doors and windows open during the day. Good grades are desirable, but they should be females. Never use a grade male for breeding purposes. The only way to improve the stock cheaply is to infuse new blood by procuring thoroughbred males.

The feeding racks should be constructed with the view of saving waste. There is annually a large amount of loss by the use of racks that permit the animals to pull the hay out in large quantities than they require while eating.

If the best steer is retained and especially prepared for providing beef for the winter for home use, it will be found much better than selling off the best and retaining the least desirable of the lot. The farmer deserves the choicest for himself.

If corn-fodder is cut or steamed or moistened with boiling water, it will be found an excellent and agreeable change of diet for the cows. Cows that are given a variety of food occasionally will always keep in better condition than those that are fed a steady diet of corn.

Nearly 5,000 head of cattle have been shipped into this county this fall. The natives raised here added to that number make this county almost the leading one in the State, at any rate we have the reputation of shipping more cattle out than any other county.—Minneapolis (Kan.) Messenger.

This is the season when farmers can combine and procure choice animals for breeding purposes. The quality of the dairy herds can be improved for an entire community by a single male, and the expense will be almost insignificant compared with the increased amount from milk and butter in a few seasons.

In the same litter of pigs some will be larger than others. Some will fatten readily, while others just as thrifty will grow long and large in frame with less fat. The last, whether male or female, should be reserved for breeding. Feed has something to do with this, but individual peculiarities of different animals quite as much.

The vigor and health of a hog are to some extent involved in the strength and nature of his bones, influencing to some extent his exercise, and his meat containing but one-tenth of the lime that should be found in the growth of a pig, it follows that where pigs have no access to earth, water or other food containing lime, they will be a fault easily remedied by the use of sifted ashes or some meal, say one to two pounds to one hundred pounds of corn.—Rural New Yorker.

In my experience, says Prof. Henry, a calf born in fall or winter is worth two calves in the spring for profit. A spring calf is so young that it gets little good from pasture the first season, for by the time it can fight flies successfully and crop grass enough to really aid in nourishment, winter is at hand and it is placed on dry feed. The fall-born calf comes out in spring time large enough and sufficiently vigorous to fight its own battles, and gets the benefit of the whole season's pasture.

A pear-grower of North Carolina claims to have cured blight in pear trees by cutting away the diseased outside bark until the healthy inner bark is reached. It is not always the largest turkey that sells for the best price. In many cases, if good condition, a medium-sized young turkey will bring the best price per pound. The winter is the proper time to procure the necessary garden seeds for the spring. If delayed until the planting season opens the seeds may not reach you in time owing to the demand. This is also an excellent time for securing the seeds and selecting only the best.

One object to be gained by using only well-rotted and fine manure in the garden is that there is less danger of weeds being introduced through the seed. Clean cultivation is an important item, and soiling the ground through the manure should always be avoided.

The winter is a good time to haul out and apply manure in the orchard. If the orchard is not seeded down the soil should be plowed thoroughly before applying. If well seeded down the better plan is to have the manure thoroughly rotted and fine and then scatter it over the ground as evenly as possible over the surface.

Do not leave the corn shocked in the field. Get it to the barn and huck it out. Every day that it is exposed injures both the grain and the fodder. This fact is well known to all farmers, yet there is always a portion of the corn left out in the field and the rains beat down the shocks and sometimes render the whole unit for anything but the manure heap.

One acre of a farm devoted to garden crops will provide a large variety. It is important to have the soil in condition and have it rich. Sow it in the fall and spread plenty of fine manure (not litter) on it, and then plow it again early in the spring. By this method the worms and grubs will be destroyed and the frost will pulverize the soil. The manure will also be rendered more soluble, while the ground will be better adapted for the early crops.

Fruit trees should not be planted too close together. The apple tree demands a rich, moist soil and plenty of room. If these conditions are furnished, it assumes large proportions and gives immense crops. It is not better than the apple tree, producing fifty bushels of healthy fruit, than fifty trees with fifty bushels of wormy, knotty, gnarly specimens, fit only for pigs and thieves' vagrants. In the latter instance the soil is taxed to produce the wood of fifty trees instead of five.

Many will this year plant nuts in the spots in which they wish the trees to grow, and it is not a determined question whether any work done on the farm during the season will ultimately pay better. There are many spots on the farm, otherwise idle, and unproductive, that might be made to pay their share of the rent, and there are thousands of fence corners that ought to be utilized to the same end. The nuts always sell for a good price, and the wood of nut-bearing trees will by and by be worth as much as the farm is to-day if spaces are all utilized.—Rural World.

Compelled to Pay Duties.

The following story is told at the expense of Princess Bismarck: The other day she went to Hamburg to make her customary household purchases, which she never allows anybody else to attend to. Unfortunately, she missed her train to Friedrichsruhe, and as there was no other train for two hours, she told her coachman to drive her through the district of the free port. On returning into the town, she was stopped by a custom-house official, who imposed a duty on every one of the articles she had purchased, and refused to let her proceed until she had paid in full.—N. Y. Post.

Smiling Gardens of Plenty.
Where nature beams her brightest—in the extreme south of our continent, and in the tropics of the Caribbean Sea—are too often the home of malaria, the venereal virus, copious decaying vegetation and bad water, also contributing to breed violent disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. It is in such regions that Hostetter's Stomach Remedy gets in some of its most beneficial work.

Usually the inconsistency is of the man who professes much about diet, but who may be an inconsistency on the part of the man who professes nothing and does nothing. The profession and the character should be one.

"My friends laughed at the idea of a \$5.00 bone mill, but since I got one of Wilson's, advertised in this paper, the laugh is all on my side. Every one that sees it has to acknowledge it is a perfect success. I can crack enough shells for 150 fowls in 3 minutes, and the same amount will go five times further than if cracked with a hammer. There is no waste, and a child can crack them. Bones take a little more strength. It also cracks corn easily and well."

The man who invented the type-writer did more toward giving women their rights than all the women's suffrage associations in the country.

Get Only the Best.
"Baker's" Nonpareil Cod Liver Oil is pure, Recommended and prescribed by best physicians. Jno. C. Baker & Co., Philadelphia. The Chinese does not take his quinine from nature. Two-thirds of it is third-class silk.—San Francisco Atlas.

Hasn't your digestive remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effect of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

Write the last one of a quartet of good fellows destined to die, the story is a four gone conclusion.—N. O. Picayune.

Hasn't your digestive remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effect of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

Write the last one of a quartet of good fellows destined to die, the story is a four gone conclusion.—N. O. Picayune.

Hasn't your digestive remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effect of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

Write the last one of a quartet of good fellows destined to die, the story is a four gone conclusion.—N. O. Picayune.

Hasn't your digestive remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effect of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

Write the last one of a quartet of good fellows destined to die, the story is a four gone conclusion.—N. O. Picayune.

Hasn't your digestive remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effect of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

Write the last one of a quartet of good fellows destined to die, the story is a four gone conclusion.—N. O. Picayune.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda
Almost as Palatable as Milk.
The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.
AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, ANAEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND SPITTING OF BLOOD, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS. IT IS MARVELLOUS IN ITS RESULTS.
Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.
Beware of cheap imitations. Get the genuine. SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda
Almost as Palatable as Milk.
The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.
AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, ANAEMIA, GENERAL DE